

and development projects in areas of emerging technology which have substantial potential to advance the economic well-being and national security of the United States, such as high-resolution information systems, advanced manufacturing technology, and advanced materials; and

“(D) to support projects that range from idea exploration to prototype development and address long-term, high-risk areas of technological research, development, and application that are not otherwise being adequately developed by the private sector, but are likely to yield important benefits to the Nation.”

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM

Section 201(f) of Pub. L. 102-245 provided that: “The Secretary shall, not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act [Feb. 14, 1992], submit to each House of the Congress and the President a comprehensive report on the results of the Advanced Technology Program established under section 28 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278n), including any activities in the areas of high-resolution information systems, advanced manufacturing technology, and advanced materials.”

NATIONAL ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING STUDY OF GOVERNMENT-INDUSTRY COOPERATION IN CIVILIAN TECHNOLOGY

Section 5131(c) of Pub. L. 100-418 provided that:

“(1) Within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act [Aug. 23, 1988], the Secretary of Commerce shall enter into contracts with the National Academies of Sciences and Engineering for a thorough review of the various types of arrangements under which the private sector in the United States and the Federal Government cooperate in civilian research and technology transfer, including activities to create or apply generic, nonproprietary technologies. The purpose of the review is to provide the Secretary and Congress with objective information regarding the uses, strengths, and limitations of the various types of cooperative technology arrangements that have been used in the United States. The review is to provide both an analysis of the ways in which these arrangements can help improve the technological performance and international competitiveness of United States industry, and also to provide the Academies’ recommendations regarding ways to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of these types of cooperative arrangements. A special emphasis shall be placed on discussions of these subjects among industry leaders, labor leaders, and officials of the executive branch and Congress. The Secretary is authorized to seek and accept funding for this study from both Federal agencies and private industry.

“(2) The members of the review panel shall be drawn from among industry and labor leaders, entrepreneurs, former government officials with great experience in civilian research and technology, and scientific and technical experts, including experts with experience with Federal laboratories.

“(3) The review shall analyze the strengths and weaknesses of different types of Federal-industry cooperative arrangements in civilian technology, including but not limited to—

“(A) Federal programs which provide technical services and information to United States companies;

“(B) cooperation between Federal laboratories and United States companies, including activities under the Technology Share Program created by Executive Order 12591 [15 U.S.C. 3710 note];

“(C) Federal research and technology transfer arrangements with selected business sectors;

“(D) Federal encouragement of, and assistance to, private joint research and development ventures; and

“(E) such other mechanisms of Federal-industry cooperation as may be identified by the Secretary.

“(4) A report based on the findings and recommendations of the review panel shall be submitted to the Sec-

retary, the President, and Congress within 18 months after the Secretary signs the contracts with the National Academies of Sciences and Engineering.”

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 272, 278 of this title.

§ 278o. User fees

The Institute shall not implement a policy of charging fees with respect to the use of Institute research facilities by research associates in the absence of express statutory authority to charge such fees.

(Mar. 3, 1901, ch. 872, §30, as added Aug. 23, 1988, Pub. L. 100-418, title V, §5161, 102 Stat. 1450.)

§ 279. Absence of Director

In the case of the absence of the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology the Secretary of Commerce may designate some officer of said Institute to perform the duties of the director during his absence.

(Mar. 4, 1911, ch. 237, §1, 36 Stat. 1231; Mar. 4, 1913, ch. 141, §1, 37 Stat. 736; Aug. 23, 1988, Pub. L. 100-418, title V, §5115(c), 102 Stat. 1433.)

CODIFICATION

Section was not enacted as part of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act which comprises this chapter.

AMENDMENTS

1988—Pub. L. 100-418 substituted “National Institute of Standards and Technology” for “Bureau of Standards” and “Institute” for “bureau”.

CHANGE OF NAME

Act Mar. 4, 1913, substituted “Secretary of Commerce” for “Secretary of Commerce and Labor”.

§§ 280, 281. Repealed. Pub. L. 100-418, title V, § 5113, Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1432

Section 280, acts July 16, 1914, ch. 141, §1, 38 Stat. 502; 1978 Reorg. Plan No. 2, §102, 43 F.R. 36037, 92 Stat. 3783, related to promotion of apprentices in National Bureau of Standards.

Section 281, acts Mar. 4, 1913, ch. 150, §1, 37 Stat. 945; 1967 Reorg. Plan No. 3, §401, eff. Aug. 11, 1967, 32 F.R. 11669, 81 Stat. 948; Dec. 24, 1973, Pub. L. 93-198, title IV, §421, title VII, §711, 87 Stat. 789, 818, related to testing of building and other structural materials for District of Columbia.

§ 281a. Structural failures

The National Institute of Standards and Technology, on its own initiative but only after consultation with local authorities, may initiate and conduct investigations to determine the causes of structural failures in structures which are used or occupied by the general public. No part of any report resulting from such investigation shall be admitted as evidence or used in any suit or action for damages arising out of any matter mentioned in such report.

(Pub. L. 99-73, §7, July 29, 1985, 99 Stat. 173; Pub. L. 100-418, title V, §5115(c), Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1433.)

CODIFICATION

Section was not enacted as part of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act which comprises this chapter.

AMENDMENTS

1988—Pub. L. 100-418 substituted “National Institute of Standards and Technology” for “National Bureau of Standards”.

§ 282. Repealed. Pub. L. 100-418, title V, § 5113, Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1432

Section, act May 14, 1930, ch. 275, § 1, 46 Stat. 327, related to establishment and purpose of a national hydraulic laboratory and studies of Federal and State projects related thereto.

§ 282a. Assessment of emerging technologies requiring research in metrology

The Board of Assessment of the National Institute of Standards and Technology shall include, as part of its annual review, an assessment of emerging technologies which are expected to require research in metrology to keep the Institute abreast of its mission, including process and quality control, engineering databases, advanced materials, electronics and fiber optics, bioprocess engineering, and advanced computing concepts. Such review shall include estimates of the cost of the required effort, required staffing levels, appropriate interaction with industry, including technology transfer, and the period over which the research will be required.

(Pub. L. 100-418, title V, § 5163(a), Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1450.)

CODIFICATION

Section is comprised of section 5163(a) of Pub. L. 100-418. Section 5163(b)-(d) of Pub. L. 100-418 enacted provisions set out as a note under section 272 of this title, amended section 3710 of this title, and enacted section 1533 of this title, respectively.

Section was not enacted as part of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act which comprises this chapter.

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 282a, Pub. L. 99-574, § 7, Oct. 28, 1986, 100 Stat. 3237, consisted of provisions substantially identical to this section.

§ 283. Repealed. Pub. L. 89-554, § 8(a), Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 655, 656

Section, acts July 20, 1949, ch. 354, title III, § 301, 63 Stat. 468; Sept. 6, 1950, ch. 896, ch. III, title III, § 301, 64 Stat. 628; July 20, 1949, ch. 354, title III, § 301, 63 Stat. 468, which related to transfer of materials, etc., to Bureau of ionosphere observation by Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, was from the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1952, and has not been repeated in subsequent appropriation acts.

§ 284. Omitted

CODIFICATION

Section, acts Oct. 22, 1951, ch. 533, title III, § 301, 65 Stat. 593; Sept. 6, 1950, ch. 896, ch. III, title III, § 301, 64 Stat. 628; July 20, 1949, ch. 354, title III, § 301, 63 Stat. 468, which related to transfer of materials, etc., to Bureau of ionosphere observation by Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, was from the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1952, and has not been repeated in subsequent appropriation acts.

§§ 285, 286. Repealed. Pub. L. 85-890, § 3, Sept. 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 1712

Section 285, act July 21, 1950, ch. 485, § 1, 64 Stat. 370, related to functions and activities of National Bureau of Standards for which funds should be available. See section 278e of this title.

Section 286, act July 21, 1950, ch. 485, § 2, 64 Stat. 371, related to construction and improvement of buildings and facilities. See section 278d of this title.

CHAPTER 7A—STANDARD REFERENCE DATA PROGRAM

Sec.	
290.	Congressional declaration of policy.
290a.	Definitions.
290b.	Collection, compilation, critical evaluation, publication and dissemination of standard reference data.
290c.	Standards, criteria, and procedures for preparation and publication of standard reference data; publication in Federal Register.
290d.	Sale of standard reference data; cost recovery; proceeds subject to National Institute of Standards and Technology.
290e.	United States copyright and renewal rights.
290f.	Authorization of appropriations.

§ 290. Congressional declaration of policy

The Congress hereby finds and declares that reliable standardized scientific and technical reference data are of vital importance to the progress of the Nation's science and technology. It is therefore the policy of the Congress to make critically evaluated reference data readily available to scientists, engineers, and the general public. It is the purpose of this chapter to strengthen and enhance this policy.

(Pub. L. 90-396, § 1, July 11, 1968, 82 Stat. 339.)

SHORT TITLE

Section 8 of Pub. L. 90-396 provided that: “This Act [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the ‘Standard Reference Data Act’.”

§ 290a. Definitions

For the purposes of this chapter—

(a) The term “standard reference data” means quantitative information, related to a measurable physical or chemical property of a substance or system of substances of known composition and structure, which is critically evaluated as to its reliability under section 290b of title.

(b) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce.

(Pub. L. 90-396, § 2, July 11, 1968, 82 Stat. 340.)

§ 290b. Collection, compilation, critical evaluation, publication and dissemination of standard reference data

The Secretary is authorized and directed to provide or arrange for the collection, compilation, critical evaluation, publication, and dissemination of standard reference data. In carrying out this program, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, utilize the reference data services and facilities of other agencies and instrumentalities of the Federal Government and of State and local governments, persons, firms, institutions, and associations, with their consent and in such a manner as to avoid duplication of those services and facilities. All agencies and instrumentalities of the Federal Government are encouraged to exercise their duties and functions in such manner as will assist in carrying out the purpose of this chapter. This section shall be deemed complementary to existing authority, and nothing herein is intended to repeal, supersede, or diminish existing authority or responsibility of any